

Mapline

*A quarterly newsletter published by
The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography
at The Newberry Library*

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Margaret W. Norton, *Editor*

Greenwich Meridian



The Transit Circle or Meridian Circle, a specially designed telescope for measuring the time of meridian passage and altitude of a celestial body, was used by Astronomer Royal Sir George Airy (1801-1892) to define the Greenwich Meridian. The brass strip in the foreground marks the meridian (west longitude is to the right). The meridian was adopted at the 1884 Washington Conference as the Prime Meridian of the world — sixty-two per cent of the world's shipping was already using it as such on their charts. It became also the basis of the world's time zones via Greenwich Mean Time. The Old Royal Observatory is part of the National Maritime Museum. (Photography courtesy the National Maritime Museum.)

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography

Director: **David Buisseret**

The Center was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information is available on request.

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This year is the centenary of the adoption of Greenwich as the prime meridian of the world, or the common zero for longitude and time-reckoning throughout the globe. To appreciate the importance of having one prime meridian it is necessary to understand the situation which existed before its adoption. There were many different "prime meridians," the first of which is believed to have been that of Hipparchus (c. 190-120BC) who used the meridian of Rhodes, where he lived. Later, the geographer Ptolemy (AD 100-165) used the Canaries which then seemed to mark the western boundary of the world. By the eighteenth century each nation tended to use the meridian through its own capital city or principal observatory as its prime meridian. The meridian to appear on sea-charts depended on which country was publishing them. In the French series of official sea-atlases, the *Neptune Francais*, multiple longitude scales appeared to cater for navigation of different nationalities.

The first half of the nineteenth century saw a change in public attitudes toward time and time-keeping mainly as a result of advances in technology. The first public passenger train went on the rails in 1825 but railway timetables were very difficult to construct and keep as there was no standard time for all stations. The next twenty years saw several other events which served to underline this problem such as the first Atlantic crossing under steam power in 1827, the invention of the electric telegraph in 1836, the first mail sent by rail in 1838, and in 1863 the first public telegraph in Great Britain, which ran alongside the Great Western Railway line from Paddington to Slough. By the 1840s, therefore, there were at least three types of organizations which were greatly inconvenienced, to say the least, by different communities keeping different times: the Post Office, the railways, and the telegraph companies. In an attempt to remedy the problem the Great Western Railway ordered that London time be kept at all their stations and in all their timetables. Other companies began to follow suit in the next few years. In 1847 the Railway Clearing House recommended that each company adopt Greenwich time "as soon as the Post Office permits them to do so." Ten companies had done so by the following year. Cities and towns also began to reset public clocks to Greenwich. However, despite the steadily growing use of Greenwich standard time, a large proportion of the population in the country still used local or apparent solar time. Henry Booth, secretary of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company, pointed out some of the anomalies which were occurring as a result of this: people using local time missed trains which ran on standard time, and a baby's birth in London on Friday morning could be news in Dublin on Thursday night.

The second half of the nineteenth century saw the gradual adoption of Greenwich as the prime meridian. It was finally given international support in the 1884 conference. In 1850 the United States government of-

ficially adopted Greenwich as the prime meridian for nautical purposes, probably influenced by the widespread use of the British *Nautical Almanac* (lunar tables based on Greenwich compiled to assist navigators in finding their longitude) and by Des Barres' *Atlantic Neptune*, which was the first atlas to systematically use the Greenwich meridian. This atlas covered the east coast of North America from Labrador to the Gulf of Mexico, and was used as the primary source for most American charts. Three years later the High Admiral of the Russian fleet ordered the use of the *Nautical Almanac* as the basis for their *Marski Mesiatseslob* (Naval Almanac).

International discussions on the problem of the prime meridian began twenty years later when the first International Geographical Congress (I.G.C.) met in 1871 at Antwerp. The most important resolution from this meeting was that all passage charts were to use the Greenwich meridian and this was to become obligatory within fifteen years. The second I.G.C. in 1875 produced no further conclusions, but France expressed a view which is perhaps still prevalent: if the French were to adopt the Greenwich meridian, it might be courteous for Great Britain to adopt the metric system. By the early 1880s the 1871 resolution had begun to take effect. Thirteen nations had taken Greenwich as the prime meridian on newly-published charts. The 1881 3rd I.G.C. at Venice had a universal prime meridian and uniform standard time high on its agenda, however, the two conferences which stemmed from it were more important. One of these was the seventh International Geodesic Conference in 1883 at Rome. This was a meeting largely composed of scientists and so its conclusions formed the basis of the later Washington conference which was largely diplomatic in character. The most important resolution stressed the need for the adoption of an arbitrary prime meridian since there was no natural one, and noting that ninety per cent of navigators engaged in foreign trade already calculated their longitudes from Greenwich, the adoption of Greenwich was proposed. The conference also expressed the hope that if the entire world was prepared to adopt Greenwich as its prime meridian then perhaps Great Britain might be prepared to adopt the metric system!

The International Meridian Conference which met in Washington in October 1884 consisted of delegates from twenty-five countries, the majority of whom were professional diplomats, and its aim was to fix a common prime meridian. The Conference concluded that it would be agreeable to have a neutral meridian but that this was entirely impractical. Having the meridian running through an island, over the top of a mountain, or through a strait was not sufficiently accurate; it would have to run through one of the principal observatories of the countries present, which effectively meant Paris, Berlin, Washington, or Greenwich. As seventy-two per cent of the world's shipping tonnage was already using the Greenwich meridian,

Greenwich was adopted, but it was pointed out that this was merely a recommendation to the represented governments. By the turn of the century most of Europe and North America had adopted time-zones based on the Greenwich meridian. France finally acquiesced in 1911—Great Britain is only just now going metric.

Jenny Wetton

Jenny Wetton is Assistant Curator, Hydrographic Section, Department of Astronomy & Navigation, National Maritime Museum, Greenwich.

Celebration at Greenwich to Mark the Centenary

A four-day conference, "Longitude Zero," will be held at the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich, England, 9-13 July 1984, to commemorate the 100th anniversary. For further information write the National Maritime Museum, London, SE10 9NF, Telephone 01 858 4422.

In addition to the symposium in July, there are other events taking place throughout the year. In particular, a set of commemorative postage stamps will be issued on June 26, and on the same day there will be children's events both at Greenwich and elsewhere on the meridian. A social function is planned for the actual anniversary on October 13, aided by "Meridian wine" from a French vineyard on the Greenwich meridian—bottled in metric quantities!



Government Mapping

The July-August 1983 *Government Publications Review* (Vol. 10, no. 2) is a special issue devoted exclusively to "Government Mapping." The introduction is by Charles A. Seavey and the issue contains articles on international governmental organizations, federal cartography, state and local map publishing, and current cartographic products of western nations and of developing nations. An article on an historical topic is provided by Josef W. Konvitz in "The National Survey in Eighteenth-Century France."

The Chicago Map Society

The December annual dinner meeting of the Chicago Map Society was a great success with an illustrated slide lecture by Roderick and Marjorie Webster titled "Instruments and Mapping at the Adler Planetarium."

The first meeting of 1984 on 19 January was the occasion of a lecture by David Buisseret, Director of the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center on "Mr. Ayer's Maps." In the lecture, the collection of Edward Everett Ayer's maps in The Newberry Library was described. Ayer, who collected books, manuscripts, American Indian artifacts, and Egyptian mummies in addition to maps, was one of the preeminent Chicagoans whose philanthropy made possible many institutions. His maps, although they represented a relatively small part of his collecting interests, form the foundation of the Newberry's map collections.

James Marshall spoke at the 16 February meeting on "Evidence for Knowledge of Surveying, Mapping, Settlement Planning, and Geometry among Prehistoric and Early Historic Indians." The speaker, a registered professional land surveyor and long-time Map Society member, began researching American Indian fortifications in 1965. He has located more than 230 such sites, from Manitoba to Florida and Louisiana, and from Ohio to Missouri. Of these, he has surveyed 160. His conclusions regarding units of measure, alignment, and proportional areas and the implications of these conclusions for Indian studies were discussed in the talk.

Other programs this season will include "Report on Illinois Mapping" by David A. Cobb on 15 March, and "Touristic Cartography in the Pacific" by James Bier on 19 April. To join the Chicago Map Society, send dues (\$10.00) to: Joan Pintozzi, Secretary Treasurer, The Chicago Map Society, 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610.

More Joy In Heaven...

After twenty years in the map trade (four with Francis Edwards and sixteen with Robert Douwma), Tony Campbell has joined the Map Library of the British Library as a Research Assistant. *Mapline* congratulates him on his move, and looks forward to asking him difficult questions about the marvellous maps with which he will now work.



LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The London Topographical News, the newsletter of the London Topographical Society, reports that the Society's new publication will be the four sheets of Booth's Poverty Maps, maps demonstrating the distribution of wealth and poverty in London, which accompanied Charles Booth's survey of the subject, issued in 1889-91. Faithful color facsimiles are being prepared by Cook, Hammond and Kell, and the work will include an Introduction by Professor David Reeder of Leicester University. A bibliographical note by Ralph Hyde of Guildhall Library and a short account of the Charles Booth Collection at the London School of Economics will be prepared by Dr. Angela Kaspin. For information, write Steven Marks, Editor, London Topographical Society, 36 Old Deer Park Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.

A to Z of Regency London

A to Z of Regency London based on the 1813 editions of Richard Horwood's map of London will be published next year by Harry Margary in association with Guildhall Library. This survey, reproduced in 40 sheets, attempts to show every house in London, as well as the street numbers. The proposed Regent Street, built between 1816 and 1820, is already shown in outline. The A-Z map will adopt the same format as the earlier A-Z maps (*A-Z of Elizabethan London* issued in 1979, and *A-Z of Georgian London* issued in 1981). For information about the price, write Steven Marks, Editor, London Topographical Society, 36 Old Deer Park Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.

IGC Exhibit of New Publications

A joint cartographic and scientific exhibition is planned for the 25th International Geographical Congress (IGC) of the International Geographical Union to be held in Paris, 27-31 August, 1984. Along with other books and educational materials, maps, atlases and scientific materials relating to mapping will be exhibited. Publications on show will include only those published since the 24th IGC in Tokyo, September, 1980. Questions should be directed to Richard J. Darley, National Geographic Society, 17th and M Streets N.W., Washington, D.C., 20036, or call [301] 921-1376 (From AAG Newsletter).

Nautical Charts

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce has announced plans to reissue the volume, *Catalog of Early Nautical Charts*. The publication program was originally part of the Bicentennial celebration when some forty-five reproductions of early navigational charts of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey were issued. Each chart represented a coastal state and a significant event in American history. Some examples are: *Chart of Plymouth Harbor, c. 1857...New England's first permanent settlement*, and *Chart of San Francisco, c. 1869...the year the transcontinental railroad was completed*.

This reissue of the early charts by NOAA is to commemorate the Year of the Ocean (1984-1985). The early charts are scheduled to go on sale in the fall. Prices and mailing costs will be provided at a later date. The catalog (considered by many to be a collector's item) will be distributed at a nominal cost. For further information, write: William A. Stanley, Historian, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Ocean Service, Washington, D.C. 20230.

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW ARCHIVES

The most substantial donation of material from an Edinburgh publishing house consists of 172 folio volumes and five boxes containing file copies of cartographic and non-cartographic items printed and/or published between 1877 and 1973 by John Bartholomew & Company/John Bartholomew & Son Ltd., together with correction proofs of Bartholomew's revised half-inch map of Great Britain, sheets 1-62 [1952-72] and Bartholomew's revised quarter-inch map of Ireland, sheets 1-5 [1965-71]. This donation, which will be added to from time to time, documents not only the history of cartography, but also changes in printing technique and atlas development. (From the *Annual Report, 1982-83* of the National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh EH1 1EW)



Bonnington Map Fair

A trip to the Bonnington Map Fair is a pleasant diversion for any map lover visiting London. The fairs are held monthly (usually on the first or second Monday) at the Bonnington Hotel on Southampton Row, only a short walk from the British Museum. Fair hours are 9:30 A.M. to 7:30 P.M. Exhibiting are a dozen or more map dealers with a wide variety of wares covering all price ranges. Several of the exhibitors are well-known dealers with shops in central London, while others are from suburban or country locations. In the warmer months one or two continental dealers make an appearance.

The atmosphere is friendly and low key—admission is free and browsers are welcome. During the course of the fair, a number of dealers, prominent collectors, and scholars will pass through. If you should tire of looking at maps, you can probably convince someone to join you at the hotel bar for a pint of Lager. The fair schedule for the rest of 1984 is:

March 5	August 6
April 9	September 18-19
May 7	October 8
June 4-5	November 12
July 2	December 3

For further information contact the organizers: Paul Nicholas, "Raffles", Bath Road, Woolhampton, Berks., Tel: (0734) 713745; or Roger Mason, 86A, Banbury Road, Oxford, Tel: (0865) 59380.

Rooms at the Bonnington are available at special rates for visiting dealers. Arrangements should be made through the organizers.

George Ritzlin

Jean Nicolet Festival

The 350th anniversary of the arrival of the French explorer Jean Nicolet will be celebrated in Green Bay, Wisconsin from 29 June to 8 July 1984. Besides the parades, fireworks displays, concerts, and other activities planned, there will be an exhibition of maps and atlases from the seventeenth to twentieth centuries at the Neville Public Museum. Most of the maps to be exhibited will be on loan from the American Geographical Society Collection at UW-Milwaukee, the State Historical Society, and the Area Research Center of UW-Green Bay. A program of speakers on old maps is also being planned. For further information, contact: Michael Clegg, Executive Secretary, The Heritage Festival, P.O. Box 1411, Green Bay, WI 54305.

New Mapline Column

Map-talk by...

For the future, we mean to include with each issue an appropriate mappish quotation from some author, ancient or modern. There is already in hand a modest store of such quotations, but we hope that readers will write in with their own favorites. We begin with:

Map-talk by Sir Philip Sidney



For historical matters, I would wish you before you began to read a little of Sacroboscus Sphere, and the geography of some modern writer, whereof there are many & is a very easy and delightful study. You have already very good judgement of the Sea Mappes, which will make the other much the easier, and provide yourself of an Ortelius, that when you read of any place, you may find it out, and have it, as it were before your eyes, for it doth exceedingly confirme both the judgement and memory.

Sir Philip Sidney to Edward Denny, 1580, in *Young Sir Philip Sidney 1572-9*, by James M. Osborn (New Haven/London 1972).



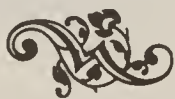
Map Society News



Washington Map Society

The Washington Map Society which began only in 1979 now has a membership of eighty. Officers for the new year are: Robert Highbarger, President; Janet Green, Vice President; and Robert Hansen, Secretary-Treasurer. The 17 January meeting was held at the Daughters of the American Revolution's Museum and Archives where a tour was led by Elva Crawford, Archivist, and Michael Berry, Curator. The 20 March meeting will be held at the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division. Edward C. Papenfuse, Jr., Archivist and Commissioner of Land Patents of Maryland, co-author of *Atlas of Historical Maps of Maryland 1608-1908*, will speak on "Mapping of Maryland 1608-1984." The meeting coincides with Maryland's 350th anniversary. The Annual Dinner meeting will be held 15 May, 6:30 P.M. at the Key Bridge Marriott Hotel, where Robert Highbarger, Society President, will speak on Porcacchi's *Island Geography*.

Dues for membership are \$10.00 per season (September - May). Anyone having an interest in maps, map making, or the history of cartography is welcome to join. At each meeting, Eric Wolf, past President of the Society, provides members with a bibliography and review of current literature. For information and membership, write to: Robert Hansen, Secretary-Treasurer, Washington Map Society, 3051 Idaho Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016.



Map Society of the Delaware Valley

The Delaware Valley Map Society now has a membership of over thirty. Its first meeting of 1984 was held Monday, 23 January when a tour of Panoramic Studios' map and globe making facilities was given by Leonard Abrams. Demonstrations of the construction of relief maps and globes were a particularly interesting feature of the tours.

In the Spring, projected meetings include a trip down to the shore of the Chesapeake to see a large private collection of maps of the Chesapeake Bay and Maryland, and a panel/group discussion on collecting maps. Suggestions for other meetings should be sent to Chris Lane, 8405 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 19118. Membership dues are \$15.00. Please send dues to: Robert Hornick, 2401 Pennsylvania Avenue, 18B30, Philadelphia, PA 13190.



The New York Map Society

Recent meetings of the New York Map Society have included a number of interesting talks. At the December meeting held at the New York Explorer's Club the membership heard William G. Smith speak on "Maps of Cornwall." The first meeting of the new year was held January 7th at 11:00 A.M. at the Museum of Natural History where members heard George Snyder, who is in charge of categorizing maps and atlases for Sothebys, discuss and show slides of his recent work, "Maps of the Heavens." The lecture was a preview of a book soon to be published by Abbeville Press. February 4th at 11:00 A.M., the meeting at the New York Public Library featured a private showing of "Gifts and Acquisitions of Antique Maps and Atlases Obtained Over the Last Three Years," prepared by Alice Hudson, Chief of the Map Division, who also distributed a list of "New Titles of Interest to Map Collectors in the Map Division, N.Y.P.L." The March 17th meeting will be hosted by Richard Lederer who will lead a discussion at his home on the topic: "Maps of the Revolutionary War Campaigns Fought in Westchester." The following is now the permanent address of the Map Society. Those wishing to join should send dues of \$10.00 to: The New York Map Society, c/o The Map Division, New York Public Library, 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10018.



CHECKLIST INDEX PUBLISHED

Checklist of Printed Maps of the Middle West to 1900. Volume 14: Subject, Author, and Title Index / Robert W. Karrow, Jr., general editor. Chicago: The Newberry Library, 1983 (\$45 from The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610)

It is not usual to review an index to a bibliography. It is justified in this case, however, because of its crucial value for the cartobibliography it services, the disinterest of the original publisher in issuing it, and thus its separate publication—in fully compatible format—by the Newberry Library. The 13-volume *Checklist* is already proving an invaluable resource to scholars and librarians concerned with Middle West map history, and has begun to stimulate research projects considered impossible before its appearance. As an organizational tool, finding aid, and baseline for future general and special compilations, it is hard to overstate the *Checklist's* importance. Arranged as it is alphabetically and chronologically within regional groupings according to geographical focus of map entries, however, maps are difficult to locate by subject, title, or author. This is particularly true of map categories that occur in several volumes. Clearly, this newly published *Index* directly answers that problem, and in over 300 pages with exhaustive thoroughness. The *Index* combines in one alphabetical listing entries for all subjects, titles, and authors (distinguished typographically) giving volume and entry numbers, and offers a separate list of subject headings and cross-references used. An introduction explains how the *Index* can most fully be employed and deals with organizational criteria. While the *Checklist* allows ready reference to map coverage of localities at particular dates, the *Index* now permits inspection of classes of maps and provides a vital key to the character and numbers of maps produced by particular mapmakers. The added stimulus that this will give to correct map identification, and to study of many aspects of mapmaking in and of the Middle West is obvious. No individual or library owning the *Checklist* (even a single volume of it) should fail to acquire the *Index*. The latter immeasurably increases the utility of the former, and the Newberry Library deserves our gratitude for underwriting the publication of this essential complement to the landmark *Checklist*.

Michael P. Conzen
The University of Chicago

CHICAGO MAPMAKERS



The Chicago Map Society announces the publication of a book of original, illustrated essays entitled *Chicago Mapmakers: Essays on the Rise of the City's Map Trade*. Edited by Michael P. Conzen of the University of Chicago, and produced in association with the Chicago Historical Society, these essays stem, in part, from a series of lectures commissioned by the Chicago Map Society, augmented by contributions written especially for this volume. Two introductory chapters offer an overview of Chicago's evolving map trade in the nineteenth century and an examination of the city's earliest manuscript and printed maps and their makers. Then, four essays explore the mapmaking careers of some of Chicago's most famous nineteenth-century cartographers and their firms; Rufus Blanchard, the city's first comprehensive map publisher; George F. Cram, Blanchard's nephew and prodigious atlas maker; Alfred T. Andreas, major figure in county and state atlas publishing; and Rand McNally & Co., Chicago's most durable and internationally-known cartographic firm. Individually and collectively, these entrepreneurs developed the aggressive Chicago school of cartography, and helped make their city, in less than half a century, the map capital of America. This collection seeks to throw comparative light on the origins and development of commercial mapmaking in an "instant city" of the American West. Copies of this hardbound book may be obtained by sending \$12 plus \$1 for postage and handling (US funds, please) to The Chicago Map Society, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, Illinois 60610.



Calendar

11-17 March

National Surveyor's Week. Surveying artifacts to be exhibited at the City of Pasadena (California) Public Library during March.

15 March

Chicago Map Society meeting. David A. Cobb, "Report on Illinois Mapping."

17 March

The New York Map Society meeting. Richard Lederer, "Maps of the Revolutionary War Campaigns Fought in Westchester." At Richard Lederer's home in Scarsdale.

20 March

Washington Map Society meeting. Edward C. Papenfuse, Archivist and Commissioner of Land Patents, State of Maryland will speak on "Mapping of Maryland 1608-1984" at the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division at 7:30 P.M.

7-8 April

The Cyprus Symposium. The Cyprus Association of Map Collectors hosts the 1984 Symposium of the International Map Collectors Society at Nicosia, Cyprus. for information, write or call Stephen Luck, Membership Secretary, 83 Marylebone High str., London W1M 4AL, Tel. No. 01-486-9052.

19 April

Chicago Map Society meeting. James Bier, "Touristic Cartography in the Pacific." At The Newberry Library at 5:30 P.M.

22-25 April

Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers, Washington, D.C. Details elsewhere in this issue.

12 May

The New York Map Society meeting. George Snyder will speak on Sotheby's preparation for their antique auction. At Sotheby's.

15 May

Washington Map Society meeting. Dinner meeting. Robert Highbarger will deliver the third annual President's address on Porcacchi's *Island Geography*.

19-25 May

"Downtown New Hampshire: A Bird's Eye View of Growth and Decline." At the New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, New Hampshire. For details and other locations of this travelling exhibit, see article elsewhere in this issue.

19-22 June

Conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries. Eighteenth Annual Conference. Fredericton, New Brunswick. Details elsewhere in this issue.

29 June to July 1984

Celebration of the 350th anniversary of the arrival of the French explorer Jean Nicolet. Green Bay, Wisconsin. Details elsewhere in this issue.

9 -13 July

"Longitude Zero," conference on the history of longitude and the prime meridian, National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, England. Details elsewhere in this issue.

27-31 August

International Geographic Congress of the International Geographic Union. In Paris. Details elsewhere in this issue.

Renovation Work Continues

The Newberry Library in Chicago will be open for service only for library-funded fellows and participants in its academic programs from May through September 1984. Because of the complete renovation of the original 1893 Henry Ives Cobb building, the library will be unable to serve the general public during the summer.

Normal operations will resume in October with expanded facilities for readers, new offices and seminar rooms for research programs and two new exhibit

galleries. Readers and scholars will work in new spaces and the general public will be able to view Newberry's treasures in new galleries. The design of the entire renovation will capture the spirit and style of 1893 and combine it with modern furnishing and lighting. The first phase of renovation, completed in November 1983, included a state-of-the-art conservation laboratory and bindery as well as space for administrative support activities. Anyone planning work at the Newberry from now until October should call the Library for a report on the situation before coming.

HOLY LAND CALENDAR

For several seasons Terra Sancta Arts Ltd. has issued calendars entitled "Ancient Maps of the Holy Land." The 1984 calendar, which has six plates, features views rather than maps in its reproductions of the views of Israel and Jerusalem completed in oil by David Roberts between 1831 and 1840, and transferred to lithographic stone for printing by Louis Haghe. Information about the calendar as well as the *Catalogue of Ancient Maps and Prints - Jerusalem and the Holy Land* featuring facsimile maps, the works of 16th to 18th century cartographers, all reproduced in the sizes of the originals, is available from Terra Sancta Arts, Ltd., P.O.B. 1009, Tel-Aviv, Israel. Telex: 35770 Coin IL-Ran, Phone: 03-473597/03-283301.



A short description of the map collection of the Folger Shakespeare Library was prepared by Nati Krivatsy and distributed at the time of her talk before the Washington Map Society last fall. As one would expect, the map collection emphasizes English maps, especially those of Warwickshire, Stratford-upon-Avon and London. Atlases printed in England before 1640 are well represented, among them a hand-colored Ortelius atlas (1606) formerly in the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps. The library also has a fairly large collection of Ordnance Survey maps, Old Series. A detailed description of the Folger holdings in typescript is available on request. Write to the library at 201 E. Capital Street, Washington, D.C. 20003.

AIDS FOR MAP LIBRARIANS

The SLA Geography and Map Division Education Committee is compiling a booklet "Aids for Map Librarians," which will include such information as explanations of scale and its application; number conversion tables and the visual display of Library of Congress "G" Schedule numbers for each state on a map of the United States. The compilers welcome suggestions from librarians in the areas of cataloging or for models used in explaining basic concepts to patrons. Please send all materials to: David C. McQuillan, Map Librarian, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208, with full details on the origin of each item. (From: *Bulletin: SLA Geography and Map Division*)

HISTORY OF MAPPING EXHIBIT

The *ACTC Newsletter* (newsletter for the Association of Science-Technology Centers) reported on an exhibit of *Maps and Minds* in the September/October issue. The exhibit, which is a collection of more than 500 images tracing the history of mapping from pre-historic times into the satellite age, opened 31 March 1983 in the National Geographic Explorer's Hall, where it remained until September. It began a two-year nationwide tour under the Association of Science-Technology Center's auspices.

The exhibit includes illustrations of the earliest extant maps from Egypt and Greece, as well as an Eskimo relief map and a Marshall Islands stick map. The show marks the 100th anniversary of the plan of Major John Wesley Powell, the second director of the U.S. Geological Survey, to make a topographical base map of the entire United States. For more information write the Traveling Exhibition Service, ASTC, 1016 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036-5788.



NEW HAMPSHIRE TOWN VIEWS

The Spring issue of *Historical New Hampshire* is devoted to "The Bird's Eye Views of New Hampshire: 1875-1889" by David Ruel. Although New Hampshire is the only state for which town views are discussed, beginning with the 1847 views by Uriah Smith, the historical information about the map makers should be of interest to students of the history of American cities in other states since many of the same artists published views of cities in various parts of the United States.

The special issue also serves as a catalog for "Downtown in New Hampshire: A Bird's Eye View of Growth and Decline," a traveling exhibition of twenty-two bird's eye views of New Hampshire cities and towns organized by the New Hampshire Historical Society. Exhibits still to be held are scheduled for the following New Hampshire sites: The Sharon Arts Center, Sharon (March 11-22); the New Hampshire Historical Society (May 19-June 25), Concord, the Balsams Hotel, Dixville Notch (July 4-August 25); and the Arts and Science Center, Nashua (September 27-November 21). For further information, write: Stuart Wallace, Editor, *Historical New Hampshire*, Thirty Park Street, Concord, New Hampshire.

Annual Conference *Congrès Annuel*

Dr. Helen Wallis of the British Library, speaking on "Maps of the East Coast," will be the keynote speaker at the Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries to be held in Fredericton, New Brunswick, 19-22 June 1984. The eighteenth conference will be hosted by the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick and the University of New Brunswick and will coincide with the celebration of the Bicentennial of the province.

The theme of the conference will be "Disasters and Mapping—Planning, Production and Use of Maps in Disaster Management." The following topics and speakers will be included in the sessions: "Flood Mapping," by Franklin Cardy, N.B. Water Resources Branch, "Spruce Budworm Protection Mapping," by David MacFarlane, N.B. Forest Management Branch, "Seismic Mapping," by John Hodgson, Earthquake Consultant, "New Brunswick/Maine Boundary," by Ralph Ehrenberg, Library of Congress, "Gulf of Maine Boundary Question," by Susan Nichols, U.N.B. Department of Surveying Engineering, and "Disaster Contingency Planning," by Gilles Langelier, National Map Collection. Other sessions on "Maritime Mapping" and "Progress of National Mapping" agencies, are in the schedule. To allow for an opportunity to meet and talk with colleagues and session speakers, a wide variety of social events has been planned as well. For further information, or for registration forms, please contact: William MacKinnon, ACML Conference 1984, c/o Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, P.O. Box 6000 Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5H1.

International Directory of Current Research

There is a means to find out who is working on which old maps and where the research is being done! The *International Directory of Current Research in the History of Cartography and in Carto-bibliography*, No. 4 (1983) has just been published. Compiled and edited by Eila M. J. Campbell, Peter K. Clark and A. Elizabeth Clutton, the main register is of names and addresses, with research interests and relevant publications, mostly of works published between 1978 and 1983. This is supplemented by indexes of places, subjects and personal names occurring in the listed research topics, and by an index of contributors by country. The index is £3 including postage and packing, for Great Britain. Write: P. M. Barber, Department of Manuscripts, British Library, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG.

BOWLES MAP - ANOTHER ISSUE

As few records can "defy the tooth of time," so are bibliographies unable to withstand change through the years. Even Stevens' and Tree's classic *Comparative Cartography* has improved with age; this excellent work is understandably limited to analysis of maps which Henry N. Stevens, Henry Stevens, and/or Roland Tree had examined personally, and numerous additions have been made since its publication in 1951.

Thanks to the diligent work of Thomas P. MacDonnell of Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles, *Comparative Cartography* #50 may be expanded to include the following entry.

1780 (a2) ANOTHER ISSUE. Title changed to *Bowles's New Map of North America and the West Indies, Exhibiting the British Empire therein with its limits according to the Definitive Treaty of Peace in 1763... The whole compiled from the best Surveys and Authentic Memoirs which have appeared to the Present Year 1780*. Imprint changed to *Printed for the Proprietor Carington Bowles... London... as the Act directs, 1 Jan'y 1778*.

Interest in this copy is enhanced by its association with the collections of Lord Jeffery Amherst. The map, beautifully hand-colored, has been mounted on linen and sectioned, with a contemporary marbled paper slipcase. A printed label on the slipcase bears a contemporary manuscript notation, "Lady Amherst."

The map was recently purchased by the Indiana Historical Society; it may be seen at the Society's Library, 315 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Linda Carlson Sharp
Indiana Historical Society

MAP CHRISTMAS CARDS

The Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, annually displays a selection of cards from its Ristow Collection of over 500 greeting cards. The collection is named for Walter Ristow, former division chief, who donated them to the division. This year's cards show several 17th-century reproductions of early maps, a Manhattan map from 1949 and greeting card maps from all over the world including examples from Christmas Island and the city of the North Pole, Alaska. (From: *LC Information Bulletin*). For those who missed the exhibit and who wish to read Walter Ristow's views on collecting Greeting Card maps, see his article "Maps on Greeting Cards" in Issue 25 of *The Map Collector* (December, 1983) pp. 2-7.

BRIEFLY NOTED

Dr. Jeffrey Stone of the Department of Geography at Aberdeen University has received the British Cartographic Society's Survey and General Award, for his article on "the District Map", concerning British colonial cartography in Africa, published in *The Cartographic Journal*. Dr. Stone, who was a participant in the recent Nebenzahl Lectures at the Newberry Library, also won this award in 1977.

The American Canal Society publishes and distributes printed material of interest to its members. A recent offering is Van Alstyne's "Map of the Canals and Navigable Rivers of the United States and Canada." The folded map is 23 x 17½ inches, is published on a good grade of paper and is available for \$2.00 plus 50¢ shipping costs from The American Canal Society, c/o Bradley Haigh, 4926 Herkimer Street, Annandale, Virginia 22003.

Among the recent acquisitions of the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division is a survey plat of Frederick County, Va. drawn by George Washington in 1750 when he was eighteen years old. (*LC Information Bulletin*).

The state of New York has issued a new edition of the State's standard reference work on aerial photography, *Inventory of Aerial Photography and Other Remotely Sensed Imagery of New York State*. The new, 243-page publication covers the years 1968 to 1983, including 180 photographs not published in earlier editions. To purchase copies, write: Map Information Unit, NYS Department of Transportation, Bldg. 4, Room 105, State Campus, Albany, NY 12232, or phone (518) 457-3555. (From: *Bulletin: SLA Geography and Map Division*)

Isidore Greenberg is to be thanked for this reference to an article by James Fleming, "Putting the Bible on the Map," which appeared in *Biblical Archaeology Review*, Vol. IX, No. 6, pp. 32-46. The article is divided into two sections; the first concerns the oldest maps of the Middle East, especially the Madaba Map. The second part compares nineteen atlases of the Bible.

Brian Hooker discusses one of the most important early maps of New Zealand in "Some Preliminary Notes on the Original and Revised Issues of the McDonnell-Wyld 1834 Chart of New Zealand," in *The Turnbull Library Record*, v. 16, no. 2 (October 1983), p. 111-125. In the same issue is the second part of a catalog, compiled by Isabel Ollivier, of manuscript material relating to French explorers in New Zealand, 1769-1840, which lists a number of maps, charts, and views of New Zealand in French archives.

The exhibition "Mapping the North American Plains" reported on in *Mapline* 30/31 now has a catalog. After leaving Lincoln, the exhibition moved to the Library of Congress, which has provided a handlist in the form of a single sheet of paper, printed on both sides, and folded to pocket-size. Apparently produced under the auspices of the Center for the Book, copies should be available from the Geography and Map Division, Washington, DC 20542.

Four papers from the "Mapping the North American Plains" conference, reported on in *Mapline* 30/31, have been printed as a special issue of *Great Plains Quarterly*. Individual copies of the issue (vol. 4, no. 1, Winter 1984) are available from The Center for Great Plains Studies, 1214 Oldfather Hall, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588. The articles are: John L. Allen, "Patterns of Promise: Mapping the Plains and Prairies, 1800-1860;" James P. Ronda, "'A Chart in His Way': Indian Cartography and the Lewis and Clark Expedition;" Silvio Bedini, "The Scientific Instrumentation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition;" and W. Raymond Wood, "Mapping the Missouri River through the Great Plains: Before and After Lewis and Clark."

Katalog dawnych map wielkoskalowych Krakowa XVI-XIX wieku = Catalogue of Old Large-Scale Maps of Cracow 16th-19th Centuries (Warsaw & Cracow: Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1981) describes and reproduces sixty-four maps from 1595 to 1899. The descriptions and introductory essays are in Polish, but brief map identifications and summaries are thoughtfully provided in English, French, German, and Russian. The reproductions, which include all sixty-six sheets of an 1802 map at 1:600 and all thirty-nine sheets of an 1878 map at 1:1,000, are occasionally illegible.

An anonymous German broadside of about 1720, *Geographische Beschreibung der Provinz Louisiana*, has been reproduced by the James Ford Bell Library. Hildegard Binder Johnson has provided an introductory essay and a translation for this "German-American Tricentennial Publication." There is also a small map, "Louisiana am Fluss Mississippi," reproduced from a German book of 1720. From The Associates of The James Ford Bell Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

The Royal Ontario Museum is hosting an exhibition entitled *Mapping Toronto's First Century: 1787-1884* at the Museum's Sigmund Samuel Canadiana Building, 14 Queen's Park Crescent West, through April 1, 1984. Free guided tours of the exhibition are offered each Thursday at 12:15 P.M. A fifty-page catalog of the exhibition is also available from the Museum.

Recent Publications

Antique Maps: A Collector's Handbook / Carl Moreland & David Bannister. London & New York: Longman, 1983. \$75.00

Writing a book on old maps that will meet the needs of beginning collectors and avoid the disdain of experts is a daunting enterprise and Moreland and Bannister are aware of the difficulty. On the whole they have succeeded in writing a readable, factual, and useful book on their subject, an enterprise that has been considerably aided and abetted by superior bookmaking; the book is well-designed and printed on good paper, sturdily bound, and splendidly illustrated. There are 167 illustrations, most of complete maps, including 8 in color. All but a very few are extraordinarily well-produced, and on most of them all the place names can be read (if only with the aid of a glass)—no mean feat in a quarto-sized volume. Of course, the price reflects this superior job—good plate making and printing are expensive. The authors have divided their text into three sections, 'Map Making,' 'Map Makers,' and 'Map Collecting.' The middle section constitutes three-quarters of the book and includes chapters discussing the map makers of a particular country or region as well as maps of particular regions. The chapters on map makers begin with a summary introduction to the map trade in a country and include large numbers of brief biographical sketches (in chronological order) each followed by a list of particularly important works. The regional chapters present the most important maps, again in chronological order, recording their claims to fame and illustrating many. Numbering the illustrations and referring to them at appropriate points in the text would have been helpful. In this large section, with its myriad of brief entries and lists, one can feel lost in a thicket of names and titles; luckily there is a good index to serve as a guide. The introductory chapters on map making (about 1/5 of the book) take a largely topical approach (road maps, sea charts, town plans, etc.) and succeed in hitting the high points. All through the volume, obvious care has been taken to get the facts straight and to try to show the broader context in which particular maps were produced. There is the inevitable British bias (both authors are British) as well as a bias toward the "Classical Period" of map production (before about 1800). The final chapter on map collecting seems a bit thin and (perhaps in reaction to the more blatant "Maps for Investment" approaches) even a bit conservative. The prejudices and experiences of old hands like Moreland (a collector) and Bannister (a dealer) might have been of great interest to new collectors. But all in all they have produced an authoritative book that will be very useful to collectors, dealers, and librarians alike.

The Holy Land: Jerusalem / David Roberts, R.A. Tel-Aviv: Terra Sancta Arts, 1982. ISBN 965-260-001-6. (Terra Sancta Arts, P.O.B. 10009, Tel-Aviv 61100 Israel)

The English artist David Roberts recorded his 1839 tour of the Holy Land in dozens of drawings which were published, after eight years of painstaking printing, as one of the world's great illustrated books. Abbey, the great bibliographer of views, called it "one of the most important and elaborate ventures of nineteenth-century publishing, and... the apotheosis of the tinted lithograph..." Terra Sancta Arts, who have produced two

beautiful Holy Land map calendars, have reproduced all 123 of the Roberts prints in full color and in five volumes. Judging from the first, reviewed here, the work has been very finely done. The color printing of the drawings is extremely good, and each Roberts view is accompanied by a small colored photograph of the same site as it appears today, taken from the same angle. This is a superior production, and it won first prize in the Israeli National Book Competition last year.

Isles of Gold: Antique Maps of Japan / Hugh Cortazzi. New York & Tokyo: John Weatherhill, 1983. ISBN 0-8348-0184-1. (\$75 from Weatherhill, 6 E. 39th St., New York, NY 10016)

Sir Hugh Cortazzi is the British Ambassador to Japan and has been collecting old maps of Japan since the mid 1960s. He explains in his preface that the book was meant to meet the need for a "generally accessible work in English which both summarized the development of old maps of Japan, European and Japanese, and at the same time provided a reasonably clear account of the interrelationship of the two traditions." In this aim he has succeeded remarkably well. Isles of Gold is a lucid, learned account of the maps and the history behind them, embellished with eighty-one illustrations, of which fully fifty-nine are superbly printed in color. A stunning, eighteenth-century woodcut view showing the entire country is even reproduced at full size and slipped inside the back cover. Fluent in Japanese, the author had access to a considerable body of literature in that language, which he augmented by wide reading in English and other sources. The historical essay (which constitutes a little more than one-third of the volume) lacks footnotes, but the annotated bibliography will surely be the best starting-point for future studies in the field. The illustration captions carry their share of information, too, often pointing out aspects of the Japanese maps which would be lost to western eyes. The book is finely printed and bound, and, it should be added, the publication was subsidized by grants from two corporations; without this aid, the cost would undoubtedly have exceeded \$100. A must for collectors of the material, and for research libraries with interests in Japan or cartography—but don't keep it on the open shelves!

Treasures: 900 Years of the European Presence in Newfoundland and Labrador / Curator, Victoria Dickenson; Researcher/Writer, Ed Tompkins. St. John's: Newfoundland Museum in cooperation with Art Gallery, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, 1983. (Newfoundland Museum, 285 Duckworth St., St. John's, Nfld. A1C 1G9)

This is the catalog of an exhibition held in the summer of 1983 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the claiming of Newfoundland by Humphrey Gilbert. Its eighty-seven well-chosen items run the gamut from Viking slag to the plans for Marconi's wireless station, and paint a fascinating picture of Anglo-America's easternmost land. Eleven maps and a number of views were included in the exhibit, as well as an astrolabe dated 1628 which was salvaged at sea in 1981. Three of the maps are reproduced including an Indian map on birchbark dated 1822.